IN THE CLAIMS

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1-7 (canceled)

- 8. (new) A method comprising subjecting a TiO2 residue from a sulfate process to heat treatment and, without being mixed further with other substances, performing a metallurgical process or preparing a refractory material with the heat treated TiO2 residue.
- 9. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the TiO2 residues are subjected to heat treatment at from 100 to 1300°C.
- 10. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the TiO2 residues are in powder form or in the form of molded bodies.
- 11. (new) The method according to claim 9, wherein the TiO2 residues are in powder form or in the form of molded bodies.
- 12. (new) The method of claim 8, wherein the TiO2 residue comprises from 35 to 70 wt. % TiO₂; from 5 to 40 wt.% SiO₂; from 2 to 15 wt.% of iron compounds; from 1 to 15 wt.% MgO; and from 0.5 to 15 wt.% CaO.
- 13. (new) The method of claim 8, wherein TiO2 residue comprises calculated as oxides from 20 to 80 wt.% TiO₂; from 2 to 30 wt.% SiO₂; from 0 to 15 wt.% A₁2O₃; from 0 to 15 wt. % Fe₂O₃; from 1 to 15 wt.% M_gO; from 0 to 15 wt.% CaO.
- 14. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the dried TiO2 residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 15. (new) The method according to claim 8, wherein the dried TiO2 residues are used in a tap hole mass.
- 16. (new) The method of claim 9, wherein the TiO2 residue comprises from 35 to 70 wt. % TiO2; from 5 to 40 wt.% SiO2; from 2 to 15 wt.% of iron compounds; from 1 to 15 wt.% MgO; and from 0.5 to 15 wt.% CaO.
- 17. (new) The method of claim 10, wherein the TiO2 residue comprises from 35 to 70 wt. % TiO2; from 5 to 40 wt.% SiO2; from 2 to 15 wt.% of iron compounds; from 1 to 15 wt.% MgO; and from 0.5 to 15 wt.% CaO.

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- 18. (new) The method of claim 11, wherein the TiO₂ residue comprises from 35 to 70 wt. % TiO₂; from 5 to 40 wt.% SiO₂; from 2 to 15 wt.% of iron compounds; from 1 to 15 wt.% MgO; and from 0.5 to 15 wt.% CaO.
- 19. (new) The method of claim 9, wherein TiO₂ residue comprises, calculated as oxides, from 20 to 80 wt.% TiO₂; from 2 to 30 wt.% SiO₂; from 0 to 15 wt.% A₁2O₃; from 0 to 15 wt. % Fe₂O₃; from 1 to 15 wt.% M_gO; from 0 to 15 wt.% CaO.
- 20. (new) The method of claim 10, wherein TiO₂ residue comprises, calculated as oxides, from 20 to 80 wt.% TiO₂; from 2 to 30 wt.% SiO₂; from 0 to 15 wt.% A₁2O₃; from 0 to 15 wt. % Fe₂O₃; from 1 to 15 wt.% M_gO; from 0 to 15 wt.% CaO.
- 21. (new) The method of claim 11, wherein TiO₂ residue comprises, calculated as oxides, from 20 to 80 wt.% TiO₂; from 2 to 30 wt.% SiO₂; from 0 to 15 wt.% A₁2O₃; from 0 to 15 wt. % Fe₂O₃; from 1 to 15 wt.% M_gO; from 0 to 15 wt.% CaO.
- 22. (new) The method of claim 12, wherein TiO₂ residue comprises, calculated as oxides, from 20 to 80 wt.% TiO₂; from 2 to 30 wt.% SiO₂; from 0 to 15 wt.% A₁2O₃; from 0 to 15 wt. % Fe₂O₃; from 1 to 15 wt. % M₂O; from 0 to 15 wt. % CaO.
- 23. (new) The method according to claim 9, wherein the dried TiO₂ residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 24. (new) The method according to claim 10, wherein the dried TiO₂ residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 25. (new) The method according to claim 11, wherein the dried TiO₂ residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 26. (new) The method according to claim 12, wherein the dried TiO₂ residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 27. (new) The method according to claim 13, wherein the dried TiO₂ residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 28. (new) The method according to claim 14, wherein the dried TiO₂ residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 29. (new) The method according to claim 15, wherein the dried TiO₂ residues are injected into a metallurgical furnace.
- 30. (new) The method of claim 8, wherein a metallurgical process is performed.

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(new) The method of claim 8, wherein a refractory material is prepared. 31.

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